SUBJECT NO. 8.

Abolition of Taluk and Huzur *Jamabandi*.

Mr. H. Naranayya, Chikballapur Taluk.

Mr. H. Naranayya advocated the abolition of the *Jamabandi* system as he thought that the disposal of disputes relating to (1) encroachments of lands (2) rates for unauthorised use of Government water, (3) transfer of *khates* from one person to another, and (4) appointment of *Toti*, *Talari* and such other village officials could very well be attended to by the revenue officers in the course of their tours. He added that the system was introduced long ago when lands were not surveyed and settled and that there was no longer any necessity to continue the system.

Mr. Vema Reddy contended that the *Jamabandi* served a very useful purpose and that therefore it should not be abolished. At the time of *Jamabandi*, all the village officials and raiyats would be present and it would be very opportune for the raiyats to represent their grievances and get relief.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao was for the abolition of *Jamabandi* as he thought that, with the introduction of the scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions, revenue officers had greater time to devote for revenue work and they could therefore be very well expected to dispose of during their tours those matters which were reserved for disposal during *Jamabandi*.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao also agreed with the previous speaker in thinking that the questions that were at present decided during *Jamabandi* could very well be decided at the time of inspection of the villages by the various grades of revenue officers. In his opinion, *Jamabandi* was not only unnecessary but was also inconvenient to the villagers.

Mr. Venkatasamy Gowda was also for the abolition of the *Jamabandi* system on the ground that it would not be possible for officers to do sufficient work in a short period of only a few days during which the *Jamabandi* was held, as most of the raiyats would not turn up at the time. He thought that the matters coming up during the *Jamabandi* might very well be disposed of by revenue officers at their headquarters.

Mr. Khadreppa pleaded for the retention of the system of *Jamabandi* as it had in his opinion several redeaming features, such as, helping the quick realisation of arrears of *Kandayam*, quick disposal of *darkhasts* for lands and applications for *varga-vargi* of lands as well as disputes about encroachments.

Mr. Rasool Khan supported the previous speaker in pleading for the retention of *Jamabandi*.

The Dewan thought that the subject had been well discussed in all its aspects and promised to investigate the system of *Jamabandi* and see in what way it could be improved.

SUBJECT NO. 9.

Empowering Deputy Commissioners to sanction refunds exceeding Rs. 500.

Mr. C. Rasool Khan, Anjuman-e-Islamia, Chikmagalur.

Mr. C. Rasool Khan urged that, when sales relating to *darkhasts* or arrears of revenue are set aside, Deputy Commissioners may be authorised to sanction refunds of deposit and sale amounts exceeding Rs. 500, as much delay was caused by the existing Rule according to which the Revenue Commissioner alone could sanction such refunds.

The Dewan desired to know whether the member wanted cases of more than three years old to be also settled by Deputy Commissioners.

The member having replied in the affirmative, the Dewan promised to consider the question favourably.

SUBJECT No. 10.

Constitution of Taluk Committees for the selection of cultivable lands.

Messrs. Maralu Siddappa and Siddappa Arsikere Taluk; M. Channabasappa, Arsikere Town Municipality; N. S. Nanjundaiya, H. Boranna and K. Mahadevappa, Hassan Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—It is prayed that Committees may be constituted in every taluk, and lands selected by these Committees as fit in the Amrut Mahal Kavals, State Forests and Date Reserves, may be ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department for disposal to raiyats.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 11.

Grant of lands to the depressed classes at concession rates.

Mr. B. Venkataramanaiya, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

Mr. B. Venkataramanaiya pointed out that, if it was really the intention of Government to help depressed classes by the grant of lands, the best way to carry out the intention was by giving the lands free to them instead of putting them to auction, as in the latter case, it was only the rich people that would bid for and secure the lands.

Mr. H. Krishna Sastry pleaded that in granting lands either free or at concession rates, landless classes of all communities should be preferred and not merely those belonging to the depressed communities.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao said that, if the people to whom such lands were granted were to derive real benefit, such lands should be made inalienable. *Mr. Vema Reddy* did not approve of this proposal while *Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao* thought that it would be enough if the lands were made inalienable for a period of 10 years instead of in perpetuity.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer suggested that the lands that were available for being given to members of the depressed classes should be properly notified and the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should be deputed to help these classes in regard to the improvement of the lands given to them.

The Dewan admitted that the depressed classes had a real grievance in the matter of getting lands for cultivation and he had noticed in the course of his tour that many *darkhasts* for lands from members of those classes were pending disposal. He promised to go into the matter in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner and pass orders modifying the Darkhast Rules in the case of the depressed classes.

SUBJECT No. 12.

Receipt Patta books to be printed in moderate size.

Mr. S. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk.

Mr. S. Venkatasami Gowda pleaded for the issue of small size leather-bound patta books in place of the present large size ones which were liable to be torn very soon.

The Dewan said that as soon as the old stock of those books was exhausted, new books of a better type which were in print would be introduced.